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THE CENTINEL: THE JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1784.

UNINFLUENCED *by* PARTY, WE AIM only *to be* JUST.

PUBLISHED by WARDEN & RUSSELL, at their Office in MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

To the PUBLICK.

THE first numbers of periodical publications, before an adequate correspondence can be cemented and adjusted, cannot be expected to appear to the world compiled of those interesting and important political matters, which maturity is capable of producing.

The Editors of the Centinel flatter themselves that their kind customers will not find their introductory numbers altogether undeserving their notice, as, if they do not inform and improve, they may at least engage the mind: The busy politician must have his hours for Sentimental Food; and the man of business will want something to divert him in his moments of relaxation. Whatever room they have, unoccupied by political intelligence, shall be devoted to

"Amuse the pensive and the sad,
"And make those merry that are mad"

They will, however, pry into every avenue where intelligence can be found; with the strictest attention in ushering it to the publick eye, their utmost exertions shall be used—— and a generous publick will desire no more.

The conditions on which the MASSACHUSETTS CENTNEL, *&c. will be published, are,*

I. It shall be printed with a legible type, on good paper; to contain four quarto pages, demi.

II. The price of this paper will be *Twelve Shillings*, the year, one quarter to be paid on subscribing. If, agreeable to the custom in the cities of *London*, *New-York* and *Philadelphia*, the subscribers should chuse to pay *per* number, the price will be *two pence*.

III. The papers, in the town of *Boston*, shall be delivered to the subscribers as early as possible on publication days.

IV. Advertisements shall be inserted at as low a price as is demanded by any of their brethren in the art, and continued, if desired, for six numbers.

V. Gentlemen in the country may be supplied with this paper, at the above price (postage excepted) which is cheaper than any other papers, if the advantage of receiving them twice in the week is considered.

The publick will be aware of the usefulness of their plan if they consider that the Centinel can proclaim ALL the most important intelligence that transpires in the week. Gentlemen in trade will find the CENTINEL *very advantageously calculated for their Advertisements: Should they favour them with their custom, they may depend that conspicuity and neatness shall adorn their performances.*

To render the MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL *entertaining, instructive and useful, the utmost endeavours shall not be wanting of the Publick's most obedient, and very humble servants,*

W. WARDEN,
B. RUSSELL.

Printing-Office, March 24, 1784.

Late European Intelligence.

LONDON, *December 21.*

THE Commissioners for enquiring into the losses and services of the Americans who took part with Great-Britain in the late contest, have again signified to the publick, that they are by act of Parliament prohibited from receiving any claims after the 25th of next month; and we are informed by letters, that those will be excluded from compensations who shall not be upon the spot (*in England*) to solicit them.

The old report, of Earl Cornwallis being appointed to the command of the Company's army in the East-Indies, is very lately revived, and asserted with some confidence.

On the 24th of November died at Paris, Mons. D'Alembert, Secretary to the French Academy, one of the ablest Mathematicians of the age; and possessed of all the accomplishments of an elegant, vivacious and entertaining writer.

The French are now known to be more busy in all their dock-yards, than they were ever before known to be at the restoration of peace; and the sum granted for the Marine Department, on the signing of the Definitive Treaty, was Thirty-two Millions of Livres Tournes, to be supplied annually.

Mr. Secretary Fox affects to assert in all companies, that the Cabinet are perfectly well satisfied with the affairs of Ireland, which they think are in the train they ought to be; from which one of two conclusions must be drawn—either the Ministry do not forsee the mischief brewing in that Kingdom, or they do foresee it, and mean to meet it.

The following resolution of the Irish House of Commons, viz. *That it is now become indispensibly necessary to support its rights and privileges against all encroachments whatsoever*, full in the teeth of the National Convention, will separate those bodies, and make them deem each other enemies—— The consequence then is, the Associated Corps, attempting to new model the Constitution, in spite of the Parliament. From this, follows the latter addressing the crown for support, and that at once induces a civil war. If this does not happen, so much the better; but the train to it is obvious, and becomes more evident every day.

In the Irish House of Commons, Dec. 6, Mr. *Forster* proposed a new regulation of allowing the warehousing of Corn, on paying a small part of the duty, and giving bond to pay the remainder; that this could not injure the nation, as no importation could take place until the price rose to 27s. per. barrel; *That Ireland might receive great benefit from her intercourse with America, whose principal produce is corn, by sending it in return for Irish manufactures; and by her advantageous situation might become the granary for Europe*; and in order to regulate the import price, every three months the price should be settled by an average taken at Dublin of six or eight preceding market days, by magistrates and sworn-officers. The motion was agreed to unanimously, and Mr. *Forster* received the thanks of every gentlemen who spoke on the subject, which was ordered to be reported the Monday following.

Extract of a letter from Trieft, [*A small town and harbour on a bay in the gulph of Venice, belonging to the Emperor of Germany.*]

"The ship Auguste Catharine Therese, from China, is arrived here with a valuable cargo, on account of the Imperial East In-